

ations :

Item 33 displayed (out of 34 found).

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heart

Patient selection for anticoagulant therapy in coronary disease.

Udall JA.

Postgrad Med. 1976 Aug;60(2):65-9.

myocardial infarction

fairly safe.

thrombosis in selected

an appreciable

short-term therapy should be

thromboembolism.

the major determinant

The most important

long-term anticoagulant

observed among patients

Short-term anticoagulant therapy given after an acute is directed toward preventing thromboembolism and is Long-term anticoagulant therapy prevents coronary patients with coronary heart disease (CHD), but carries risk of hemorrhage. A decision for or against based on an assessment of the immediate risk of Similarly, the risk of coronary thrombosis should be in a decision for or against long-term anticoagulation. information emerging from the clinical trials of therapy in CHD concerns the significant benefit with advanced disease.

Publication Types:

Review

MeSH Terms:

Acute Disease

Adult

Aged

control

Anticoagulants/adverse effects/\*therapeutic use  
Arrhythmia/etiology  
California  
Chronic Disease  
Coronary Disease/\*drug therapy/prevention &

Heart Failure, Congestive/etiology  
Hemorrhage/chemically induced  
Human  
Male  
Middle Age  
Myocardial Infarction/complications  
Thromboembolism/mortality/prevention & control  
Time Factors

Substances:

0 (Anticoagulants)

PMID: 781648 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

lasma-fibrinogen and thromboemboli after myocardial infarction.

Fulton RM, Duckett K.

Lancet. 1976 Nov 27;2(7996):1161-4.

In 120 patients with myocardial infarction subsequent non-fatal plasma-fibrinogen had risk from monitoring might reduce morbidity.

MeSH Terms:

Adult  
Aged  
Aspartate Aminotransferases/blood  
Circadian Rhythm  
Creatine Kinase/blood  
Female  
Fibrinogen/\*analysis  
Human  
Lactate Dehydrogenase/blood  
Male  
Middle Age  
Myocardial  
Infarction/\*blood/complications/enzymology  
Thromboembolism/epidemiology/\*etiology  
Time Factors

Substances:

9001-32-5 (Fibrinogen)  
EC 1.1.1.27 (Lactate Dehydrogenase)  
EC 2.6.1.1 (Aspartate Aminotransferases)  
EC 2.7.3.2 (Creatine Kinase)

PMID: 62994 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Identifying patients at risk for thromboembolism. Use of  
125I-labeled fibrinogen in patients with acute  
myocardial infarction.

E. Crista1 N, Stern J, Ronen-M, Silverman C, Ho W, Bartov

JAMA. 1976 Dec 13;236(24):2755-7.

deep vein  
convalescence  
assessed and scored  
According to the  
two groups. Of 27  
only one patient,  
of eight patients  
Prophylactic  
Fibrinogen labeled with iodine 125 was used to detect  
thrombosis (DVT) in 35 patients during their course and  
from acute myocardial infarction. Clinical status was  
with the use of a modified coronary prognostic index.  
prognostic scores, patients were allocated to one of  
patients in good clinical condition, DVT developed in  
whereas thromboembolic complications occurred in seven  
who were severely ill--a highly significant difference.  
anticoagulation is advisable in patients at risk.

MeSH Terms:

Acute Disease  
Female  
Fibrinogen/\*diagnostic use  
Human  
Iodine Radioisotopes/\*diagnostic use  
Male  
Myocardial Infarction/\*complications  
Risk  
Thromboembolism/etiology/\*prevention & control  
Thrombophlebitis/diagnosis/epidemiology/etiology

Substances:

0 (Iodine Radioisotopes)  
9001-32-5 (Fibrinogen)

PMID: 1036567 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]